

## TWO SESSIONS OF THE SENATE

Much Uncontested Matter Was Attended to Yesterday By Upper House.

## THE HOUSE PAYS TRIBUTES

Members Deeply Distressed Over the Death of Their Colleague, Dr. Cochran.

In both branches of the General Assembly yesterday there was an utter absence of anything even bordering on spectacular legislation, the Senate devoting its session entirely to uncontested bills, and the House suspending the regular order of respect to the memory of Dr. J. H. Cochran, the Fauquier member, who died Friday night.

Among the uncontested bills ordered to their engrossment in the Senate were a number of considerable importance, including the Richmond-Manchester consolidation measure and the remaining two of the four Lassiter-Withers road bills. The day was the last for the introduction of general bills and a veritable flood of them poured over the Senate. Several of these were of unusual interest. The Senate accomplished much work in the course of the day and made notable headway with the calendar.

### SENATE SESSIONS.

Senior Body Disposed of Great Mass of Uncontested Business.

After the influx of committee reports, new bills, and Mann law petitions, the Senate was engaged again in a discussion of methods designed to facilitate the work of the body and to relieve the congested calendar. The Pileus resolution adopted on the day before, was presented again, considered at some length, and finally unanimously agreed to a second time. The Senate then proceeded to take up uncontested House and Senate bills on their second reading, ordering a few of the former and many of the latter to their engrossment. Only those House bills which had been reported with amendments were passed upon, the others retaining their place on the calendar.

While the majority of the important bills, nearly all of which will create further discussion, were passed, a number of interesting Senate measures were ordered to their engrossment. Most important of these were the last two of the four bills covering the Lassiter-Withers road plan, which is now in a fair way to becoming a law. The first two bills—creating a State highway commission and a State convict road force—have already been passed; the remaining two ordered to their engrossment yesterday, permit persons charged with crime and unable to furnish bail bond to work in chain-gangs or in the State convict road force, and authorize the court in which he is tried to sentence certain prisoners to hard labor. Further consideration of the road bill of Major Lynn, of Loudoun, who was opposed to the Lassiter-Withers plan was "indefinitely postponed."

The much-discussed bill defining and regulating fraternal beneficiary associations, orders and societies, was ordered to its engrossment, arguments satisfactory to the opposition being offered. "May I ask if the effect of these amendments is to place these associations in a position where the State may deal with them in any manner that the wisdom of the General Assembly may direct?" inquired Mr. Thomas, of Lynchburg. "Yes, sir; that is what I am trying to get at," said Judge Pileus, who presented the amendments in the absence of Mr. Shackelford, of Orange, patron of the bill. The bill was thereupon engrossed, without a dissenting voice. Among the other important measures ordered to their engrossment were the consolidation, or annexation, bill upon which Richmond and Manchester have agreed; and bills creating a tuberculosis commission, establishing a bureau of audit; providing for the organization and government of incorporated communities which shall become cities of the second class; putting into effective operation the provisions of the Constitution relating to the creation, appointment and organization of the State Corporation Commission; placing William and Mary College under control of the State and many others.

As a special mark of consideration to the member from Prince George, the Sen-

## The Woman's Shop

417 E. BROAD ST.  
PEERS & OWENS CO.

## The Initial Presentation of the New Tailored Suits, Coats and Waists

To those who would be conscious of the tendency of the new Spring Suits—who would know the style and character models which the edict sanctions—this initial exhibit is dedicated.

### Tailored Suits

Of fancy wool mixtures, in light and medium shades, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00.

Tailored Suits in Panama Cloth, in black, Alice blue, old rose and the spring colors, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00.

Tailored Suits in silks, in all of the late shades, \$20.00 to \$65.00.

### Silk Petticoats.

In the selection of our Spring stock, our reputation of showing unequalled values and designs for the price is fully sustained. You should see our new five dollar styles.

### Spring Coats

In the natty fitted Covert Jacket or the new and half-fitted Pony Coat, \$10.00, \$12.50, and \$15.00.

Silk Coats in Taffetas and Peau de Soie, full length and in forty-five inches, neatly trimmed and plain, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00.

### New Waists In.

In Jap. Silks; models showing the designer's ability and bearing the ear-marks of ideas, \$3.00 to \$7.50.

ate took up out of its order and passed the Hobbs bill, providing for establishing, working and keeping in repair roads and building the bridges in the county of Prince George.

At 2:30 P. M., the chair was vacated until 4 P. M., when the session was resumed for the consideration of Senate bills on their first reading. Clerk Brennan made an astonishing record, reading thirty-nine printed bills in thirty-one minutes. The Senate then adjourned until Monday at 11:30 o'clock.

### Bills Introduced.

By Senator Patterson—To increase pensions of Confederate soldiers who may become sixty-five years of age.

To impose a stamp tax of one cent on all checks of fifty dollars or more to provide pension fund.

By Senator Kerns—To define and regulate mutual assessments and co-operative fire, lightning and storm insurance companies.

By Senator Patterson—To amend and re-enact section 3233 of the Code, relating to pleading.

By Senator St. Clair—To amend and re-enact sections 117 and 118 of an act approved April 15, 1903, relating to dentists, to raise revenue for the government.

By Senator Machen—Proposing amendment to section 46 of article IV of the Constitution, relating to length of legislative sessions.

By Senator Holt—To establish a State Female Normal School at Newport News.

By Senator Kezell—To amend and re-enact chapter 20 of the Code, relating to superintendents of public buildings.

To abolish the office of Registrar of the Land Office and impose upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth the custody of the records of said office.

By Senator Hobbs—To provide for holding an election in the town of Emporia as to the question of establishing a dispensary.

By Senator T. A. Wickham—To authorize Tuckahoe and Fairfield District school boards to expend and invest money received from city of Richmond under proceedings for the extension of its limits.

By Senator Tavenner—To amend and re-

enact section 5 of an act approved March 12, 1904, to provide for official receipt for fines.

To amend and re-enact section 5 of an act approved February 24, 1890, relating to the sale and purity of commercial fertilizers.

By Senator Harman—Joint resolution on an appeal from a judgment rendered by the court of visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and restoring William B. Christian, Rowland F. Eubank and Julian M. Sally to privileges of matriculation as students at said institute.

By Senator Tavenner—To amend and re-enact section 1671 of the Code in relation to State hospitals for the insane.

To amend and re-enact section 3527 of the Code in relation to payment of fees of officers in criminal cases.

By Senator Machen—Proposing amendment to section 50, article IV, of the Constitution, relating to reading of bills.

By Senator Tavenner—To authorize the city of Winchester to issue bonds for the construction of a sewerage system.

To amend and re-enact section 3531 of the code in relation to fees of sheriffs, sergeants, coroners, clerks and constables.

By Senator H. T. Wickham—To add section 47 to chapter 10 of the acts of 1904, and repeal chapter 41 of the Code relating to permanent improvement of public roads.

By Senator Kezell—To provide for the establishment of a State Female Normal School at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county.

By Senator Shands—To relieve the Seaboard Traction Company of any possible forfeiture of its charter.

By Senator Hobbs—To provide for working and keeping in repair the roads and bridges in the counties of Sussex and Greenville.

By Senator T. A. Wickham—To appropriate \$500 to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

By Senator St. Clair—To provide for the establishment of a State Female Normal School in Pulaski county, near the city of Radford.

By Senator Tavenner—To authorize the

Auditor of Public Accounts to refund to building and loan associations or companies the State franchise tax paid by them for year 1904.

By Senator Harman—To amend and re-enact section 2715 of the Code in relation to unlawful entry or detainer of lands.

By Senator Fulton—To require insurance companies doing business in this State to deposit loans, or invest moneys within this State.

By Mr. Blain—To provide for imposing the conditions of a conditional pardon.

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

### Eulogies in Honor of Delegate Cochran.

The House was called to order by Speaker Cardwell, at 12:15 and Rev. Dr. James Power Smith led in prayer. The minister prayed especially for the family and friends of the late Dr. J. H. Cochran.

A bouquet of white Immortels were placed on the desk of the deceased member.

Immediately at the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Green, of Fauquier, arose and in a few words announced the death of his colleague, Dr. J. H. Cochran, florist delegate from the counties of Fauquier and Loudoun. Mr. Greene paid a brief tribute to his deceased friend and neighbor and then offered the following:

Whereas, this House has heard with deep regret of the death of our beloved colleague, Dr. J. H. Cochran, of Fauquier, which occurred at Memorial Hospital this morning at 1:20.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the speaker to accompany the remains of our friend to the place of interment; that a suitable floral tribute be purchased, and that as a mark of our respect for the noble, good man, who has been taken from us, the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Love, of Loudoun county, said: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: It becomes my sad duty this morning to give verbal expression of my sorrow, because of the death of my friend and colleague, Dr. J. H. Cochran. There are few words in the English language more sacredly expressive than the word friend; the idea finds its very language, and is fondly cherished in every generous heart.

Dr. Cochran was my friend; I had not known him long, but I had known him well, and each day of our acquaintance had served to add a new link to the chain of affection which drew and bound me to him. But now that chain is severed, and all that's left is that sacred sorrow for the dead form which we refuse to be divorced, even though to remember be but to lament.

We can only hope that the spirit of our deceased friend may now be basking in the fold of that Shepherd who ever "tempers the storm to the shorn lamb," and humbly pray that the Divine Father may comfort and sustain his friends and loved ones.

Other tributes, tender and sympathetic, and some of them eloquent, were paid the memory of the deceased member by Delegates Haley, Green, Mason, Gwathmey, Withers, Caton, Peyton, Snead, Lee, Head, J. L. Tallent, Gill, Gaines, Houston, Massie and Baker.

The resolution was adopted, and the House at 1:30 adjourned.

## LOOKS LIKE AN INVESTIGATION

(Continued from First Page.)

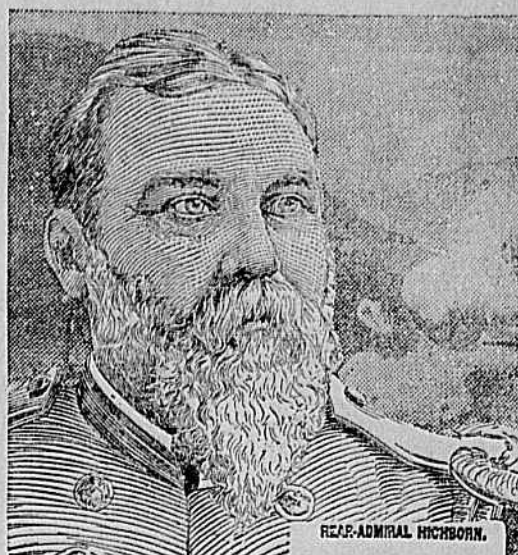
ton, of Richmond, last two of whom are both members of the House of Delegates, appeared and spoke at some length in favor of the bill setting the faculty verdict aside. This, as stated above, was the first hearing. Owing to limited time, the committee did not reach a vote. The matter will probably be taken up again in this committee to-morrow morning, when a report of some sort may be made.

During yesterday afternoon Mr. Harman, senator from Richmond, who has been looking after the case in the upper branch, practically succeeded in arranging for a hearing before a joint session of the House and Senate Schools Committees Wednesday night.

The House Committee has consented, and the members of the Senate committee approached readily agreed, and the others are expected to do the same. This hearing will be public. Judge Christian will appear and Senator Daniel will also be present and will speak in behalf of the cadets. Up to this time it is not known that the faculty or visitors of the institute have taken any step in the matter.

St. Clair-Taverner Bill. It is an era of investigations, and the present General Assembly is certainly breaking all records. The Senate committee on public institutions and education yesterday reported the St. Clair-Taverner bill for the creation of a commission to examine the fiscal manage-

## Rear-Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na.



ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN is one of the best known admirals of our navy.

His statement concerning Peru-na will have much weight as it goes into the world.

What he says is echoed by many other naval officers of high standing.

### WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAYS.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peru-na for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

### AN EVERPRESENT FOE.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase.

Exposed as they are to constant changes, subject as they are to various vicissitudes, and all kinds of climate, wet and dry, night and day, they find catarrh to be their most insidious and everpresent foe.

In the barracks and on the field, Peru-na is equally efficacious.

Taken at once after exposure, it should prevent catching cold.

### PERU-NA A RELIABLE REMEDY.

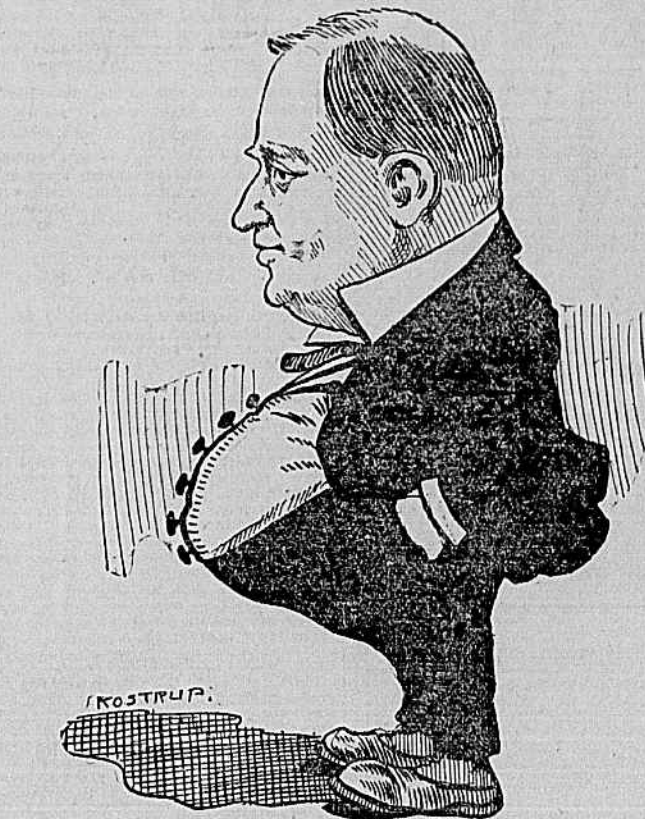
After a cold has become established, Peru-na will break it up as quickly as any other remedy known.

Even after a cold has become settled in some organ of the body, Peru-na can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

Peru-na will relieve catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become chronic.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Take Peru-na at once. Delays in such matters are dangerous.

## MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS.



SENATOR P. F. ST. CLAIR.

ment of State colleges and universities. The committee amended the bill so as to make it apply to all public educational and eleemosynary institutions under State control and to which State appropriations are made.

The retroactive feature of the bill was stricken out and a re-examination made to commence with the appropriation year beginning March, 1906. The sum asked for sustaining the commission is reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000. The commission is to be composed of two senators and two delegates appointed by the Governor, who will make to the Governor a report to be transmitted to the next General Assembly. The commissioners will contract with an expert accountant who will audit the accounts of the various institutions and institute in them a uniform system of accounting. Meetings will be held by the commission at such times and places within the State as may be deemed proper. Authority is given to the commission to require the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers to administer oaths, and to employ such assistance as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. This bill has attracted much attention, mostly favorable and as amended will almost certainly pass.

Virginia's Claim Best. "General Baden-Powell gave me the best," said Judge Mayer, "and I in turn give it to the State of Virginia, feeling that such a disposition will be agreeable to the General."

The bust is now in New York and will be shipped this week to Governor Swanson, who will on Monday send a communication to the members of the Legislature notifying them of the gift, so that proper steps may be taken to receive it.

The letter from General Baden-Powell to Judge Mayer mentioned in the letter to Governor Swanson, is in Philadelphia, and will not reach his Excellency until Tuesday.

Dr. Charles Venable Carrington, acting for Judge Mayer, presented his letter to Governor Swanson. It is thought that the occasion of the formal presentation will be made notably by the presence of a number of distinguished public men from all parts of the country.

General Baden-Powell, who was in Richmond two years ago, will, it is said, return next year and take part in the Jamestown Exposition ceremonies.

Judge Mayer, who is at the Westmoreland Club, is accompanied by his son, Mr. Frank Mayer, a graduate of Oxford University.

Mrs. Swanson at Home. Mrs. Swanson will continue her Wednesday afternoon "at home" throughout March.

Judge Barley, of Alexandria, Va., is the Governor's guest at the mansion, and several of the Governor's friends will dine with him informally to-day.

On Tuesday evening next, February 27th, Governor Swanson will entertain at dinner, when a number of gentlemen from the House and Senate will be invited to meet Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellsberry.

Friday evening Speaker Cardwell will be Governor Swanson's guest of honor at a dinner, when covers will be laid for sixteen members of the General Assembly, friends of the host and the Speaker.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE Judge Ferguson Refuses Request of Policyholders for Injunction (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GREENSBORO, N. C., February 24.—After long argument in chambers here to-day, on a motion by attorneys from Durham to appoint a permanent receiver for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, Judge Ferguson this evening not only refused the motion, but dissolved the order made some time ago, naming the Durham Loan and Trust Company temporary receiver.

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PILES CURED QUICKLY AT HOME Why Suffer Any Longer When You Can Get a Quick, Sure Cure For Your Piles? Simply Send For Your Name and Address?

Trial Package is Sent Absolutely Free, in Plain Wrapper to Everyone Who Writes.

Surgeons themselves consider a permanent cure of piles by a surgical operation as very doubtful, and resort to it only when the patient has become desperate from long continued pain and agony. But the operation itself is every bit as excruciating and nerve-racking as the disease. Besides, it is humiliating and expensive, and rarely a success.

The wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure makes an operation unnecessary. You cure yourself with perfect ease, in your own home, and for little expense.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives you instant relief. It immediately heals all sores and ulcers, reduces congestion and inflammation, and takes away all pain, itching and irritation. Just a little of the treatment is usually sufficient to give a permanent cure.

Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared in the form of suppositories so they can be applied directly to the parts without inconvenience, or interrupting your work in any way.

We are sending a trial treatment free of charge, to every one who sends name and address. We do this to prove what we say about this wonderful remedy is true.

After you have tried the sample treatment, and you are satisfied, you can get a full, regular treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure at your druggist's for 50 cents. If he hasn't it, send us the money and we will send you the treatment at once, by mail, in plain sealed packages.

Send your name and address at once for a trial of this marvelous quick, sure cure. Address: Pyramid Drug Co., 1312 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

## We Paid \$100,000

For the American Rights to Liquozone, Yet We Will Buy the First Bottle and Give It to You to Try.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights of Liquozone. Then we spent, in two years, over one million dollars to let others test it at our expense. These facts will indicate how we value this product—we who know it best.

We ask you to learn what its value is to you. Learn what it does in germ troubles, where common remedies fail. Millions have already used it, and countless cured ones know what it meant to them. Please learn now—for your own sake—how much it means to you.

We ask you again to let us buy you a bottle to try.

### What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases, created from five substances, all of which are stated on the bottle. These substances include the best producers of oxygen, sulphur dioxide and other germicidal gases. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time, and it is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry their virtues into the system. The result is a blending of gas-made products, each of which is now endorsed, as a remedial agent, by the world's highest authorities.

The gases are harmless, and the product they create is harmless. The gases are beneficial, and the result is a tonic. The gases are germicidal, and uniting with the liquid multiplies their germ-killing power.

Liquozone contains no alcohol, no opiates, no narcotics. Every virtue comes from gas alone. The invention

of Liquozone has meant a way to utilize gases in the treatment of germ diseases.

### Kills Disease Germs.

The main value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it is deadly to germs, yet helpful to bodily tissues. It is a germicide, so certain that we publish with every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for the discovery of a disease germ which Liquozone cannot kill.

Common germicides are poisons which cannot be taken internally. They destroy the tissues as well as the germs. That is why medicine has proved so helpless in dealing with germ diseases.

Liquozone is not only harmless, but it is a tonic. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Its benefits are quickly apparent—often from the very first dose.

The fact that Liquozone is so destructive to germs is attributed to the fact that germs are of vegetable origin. They apparently absorb this gas-made product, and it ends their activity. But the gases of the body—being animal—thrive by Liquozone.

### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, after its power had been demonstrated.

This was after the product had been tested for years, in hundreds of cases, including many of the most difficult diseases of mankind. At first the results seemed incredible, and the tests were repeated again and again to confirm them. When the power of the product was thus proved beyond question, we purchased the rights and brought it into wider fields.

Since then we have let every sick one we learned of test it at our expense. The result is that millions have learned by experience some things that Liquozone can do. Most of the cured told others, and the others told others. The result is that about 12,000,000 bottles of Liquozone have been used, mostly in the past two years. There is now almost no hamlet or neighborhood without living examples of its power.

Now other chemists and companies, in alliance with us, are supplying it to other nations. It is hoped, before long, that every nook of the world where sickness exists will have Liquozone there to combat it.

Germ Diseases. In the past few years, scores of diseases have been traced to germ attacks. All of these diseases, until a few years ago, were attributed to other causes, and treated in various and ineffective ways.

The list of known germ diseases now numbers about one hundred. It includes most of our minor ills, and most of our serious sicknesses. And there are very few diseases which are known not to be due, directly or indirectly, to a germ infection.

Some germs—as in skin troubles—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in Consumption. Some—like the germs of Catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. Directly or indirectly, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result.

Any disease which calls for a germicide, or for a tonic, calls for Liquozone. In this class of troubles, this gas-made product has rendered immeasurable service. It brings such results as may not be brought by any other remedy.

In any ailment caused in any way by germs, we supply the first bottle of Liquozone free. Then in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

### 50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Its acceptance places you under no obligations whatever.

If your ailment is not one to which Liquozone applies, we will tell you. If it is, we will give you the fuller advice and directions, based on a vast experience.

Please don't delay or hesitate. Don't suffer from a trouble that Liquozone can end. Please learn at our expense how much this product means to you. Send us this coupon to-day.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 455-461 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My desire is to have Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

65